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Extension Service REVIEW

FIRST STEP in the Ever-Normal Granary is to fill the bin—Second step is to see that additional supplies do not cause consumers and farmers more harm than good. On this Nebraska farm the corncrib has been filled and sealed, the farmer will receive his loan, and a contribution has been made to balanced abundance for the Nation.



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The Ever-Normal Granary Takes Shape

H. A. WALLACE, Secretary of Agriculture

■ "Now, be it therefore resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives in Congress assembled, that abundant production of farm products should be a blessing and not a curse."

This is the resolution Congress adopted in August 1937, and it is the solid foundation upon which we are building our agricultural edifices. It is the American way of expressing a very old idea—a concept of land use which arrived when mankind ceased to be nomadic and settled down to tilling, harvesting, and saving for the future.

Viewing the problem from the producing end, we see the need of leveling off the mountains of surplus into the valleys of scarcity. But what about the problem from the consuming end? Many extension workers are familiar with Dr. Hazel Stiebeling's studies which show an alarming nutritional lack in the diets of a large part of our people. Jennie Camp ably discusses on these pages this condition as it applies to Texas, and the condition is not materially different in other States. In every neighborhood, both city and country, there is a woeful lack of certain foods. AAA statisticians working with Dr. Stiebeling, estimate that 53 million acres could be used to meet these nutritional needs if the means of distribution were available.

The Ever-Normal Granary we are building is designed for use under these conditions.

It is more than a year now since the farm act with its provision for an Ever-Normal Granary was put into operation. At the close of the 1938-39 corn-sealing program on March 31, about 250,000,000 bushels of corn were under seal in cribs throughout the Corn Belt. The 1938-39 corn loan extends to August 1, 1939, when the volume of the new crop can be at least partially determined. At one time in late winter, about 85,000,000 bushels of wheat were under

seal, but liquidation is taking place as the growing season progresses and the prospects for the new crop begin to take form. A part of the reserves are also under the Federal crop insurance program for wheat. This year more than 160,000 farmers in 30 States have taken out the Federal all-risk insurance on their 1939 wheat crop. Payments already have been made to farmers whose crops have been destroyed by winter or early spring hazards. Reserves to pay these losses come from a granary in which there have accumulated more than 5,000,000 bushels of wheat held specifically for that purpose.

The Ever-Normal Granary, as I see it, is closely tied to good land use. Surpluses 1 year and shortages the next go hand in hand with waste and destruction of soil fertility. The land is our real source of prosperity and its fertility our insurance against future need. With soil conservation, we store fertility in the soil to be used when needed in the future.

No one knows better than the extension agent the place of soil conservation in an Ever-Normal Granary. Many of them have worked for it for years. Among those who come to mind are two agents whose activities were described recently in this magazine: George Banzhaf has insisted for 25 years that there are only two things of importance to Milam County, Tex.—the people and the soil. Henry W. Andrews for the last 20 years has energetically pursued his passion for conserving and improving the soil of White County, Tenn.

The Soil Conservation Service, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Forest Service, and the Civilian Conservation camps have all made a contribution to this phase of the Ever-Normal Granary; and I think we have made real progress. In fact, the people of the United States are becoming conservation-conscious.

Valuable as these contributions to the Ever-Normal Granary have been, we cannot afford to mark time. We must go forward toward our goal of balanced abundance for all. To progress toward this goal, we are increasingly conscious that we must have the understanding support of the city consumer, of labor, and of industry.

The splendid efforts of nearly 6 million farmers taking part in the national farm programs have gone a long way toward bringing order out of disorder in the production and marketing of farm products, but we need something more. Part of the solution must be found in the reopening of markets overseas and in the expansion of markets at home.

We have recently launched an experimental plan to encourage more abundant consumption among relief clients in the distribution of surplus agricultural products. Rochester, N. Y., is the first city to try out this system of enabling people who otherwise cannot buy sufficient quantities of nourishing foods to increase their purchases of such foods.

As one step in this direction, about 50 farm and city women representing consumer groups, labor unions, and rural and urban organizations interested in the general welfare were recently asked to come to Washington to counsel with us. There was general agreement on the goals considered worth while, and a great deal was accomplished in a better understanding of the obstacles in the way. If people representing these same interests could get together in every community, it would do much to build a workable program.

Leaders of industry, leaders of labor, and leaders of agriculture agree that a plentiful production, efficient distribution, and abundant consumption would bring about the balanced abundance America wants. We must be willing to pool our resources to achieve this end.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

For June 1939 • Lester A. Schlup, Editor

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EXTENSION SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C. • C. W. WARBURTON, Director • REUBEN BRIGHAM, Assistant Director

Using the Land for the Family

JENNIE CAMP, Extension Specialist in Home Products Planning, Texas

Land-use planning from the standpoint of the farm-family living has two important aspects—that of an abundant food supply and that of a suitable place to live. Land on farms and ranches will produce food for home use, and for many years to come we of rural America are going to have to depend on it as our main source of sustenance, even though hydroponics have come into the picture.

The United States Department of Agriculture has, since 1933, been taking much land on farms and ranches out of cash crops. Statistics indicate that there are many people who are not getting enough food. Texas has about 1½ million farm and ranch people living on third- and fourth-rate diets, to say nothing of city people.

Statistics indicate that there really isn't enough food in the land for all the people to have a liberal diet. The Bureau of Home Economics at the 1937 outlook conference stated that if diets of all city people were raised to a first-class level, it would take one-sixth more eggs, one-third more milk, one-fifth more fruits, and one-fifth more vegetables. This statement is in line with figures released in 1934 by the AAA showing that 41,000,000 more acres would have to be put into food and feed if all the people were to have a liberal diet.

There are in some areas great handicaps to producing food, but when farm and ranch people and experiment-station and extension workers bend their energies to it they develop devices, practices, and varieties that somewhat overcome handicaps.

People need food! There's land for it! There are ways of growing a quantity of food on farms and ranches in most areas, even under adverse circumstances.

Therefore, in land-use planning, it seems to me that the technicians, economists, agricultural and home economics subject-matter specialists, administrative representatives of Federal agricultural agencies, and the men and women on farms and ranches should see that (1) as inventories are taken, and (2)

as preliminary or permanent recommendations for land use are set up—whether in a small area within a county, or a whole county, or a whole type-of-farming area, or a whole State, or the Nation as a whole—recommendations for the use of land for growing food and feed for home use by the individual farm and ranch family are a prominent part of every report released.

Following that, it is, I think, the business of the agricultural and home economics subject-matter specialists of the experiment stations and the extension services and the men and women on farms and ranches to investigate and develop devices, practices, and varieties that will result in a somewhat satisfactory program of producing food and feed on individual farms and ranches. We can develop some varieties of fruits and vegetables, of feed crops, and of pasture grasses adapted to an area. We can develop irrigation systems. We can develop some gardening devices and practices that will do much of the job of overcoming many of the handicaps of any area.

It is wise land use in Texas, it seems to me, for the acres it would take to grow the food and feed needed on a farm or ranch to be used that way, because few crops will yield as high money value. The foods listed in the Texas Food Standard total 2,135 pounds for one person per year. That's more than a ton. For five people it is 5½ tons. If you bought a year's supply in the grocery store, it would cost \$500 to \$600, which means a value per ton of around \$100 to the rural family. How many crops can Texas grow that have a money value for the farmer of \$100 per ton? Cottonseed in 1938 was \$20 per ton, citrus \$10, corn \$10 and less, wheat around \$10.

From an acreage standpoint the returns are good, too. In most sections of Texas 25 acres will provide all the feed for the livestock, all the vegetables, and all the fruits needed. That is \$500 to \$600 worth or \$20 to \$25 per acre.

In addition to growing their food and feed,

people must live on the land. Their habitation and the things that make it attractive and comfortable must be put on the land. The places where they wander for recreation, and for communion with themselves and with nature and with God are on the land. If space is stinted, our recreation may not recreate; our communion with ourselves and with nature and with God may be stinted, too. Let us have spacious areas for the homestead and for service. Let us use plenty of land for grass and other cover crops adjacent to the home to reduce dust and mud and glare and heat. It may be in lawns, playgrounds, pastures, and hay or forage crops. Let us have trees that give shade to the house, the livestock, the poultry, and that provide windbreaks for house, garden, orchard, and livestock. Let us have recreation areas for outdoor games, picnics, fishing and hunting, and swimming.

To get food produced is the job of all, and to get it consumed in line with good nutritional standards is the job of all. To get land on which we live used in the right way is the job of all—men, women, boys and girls, administrative officers, economists, and subject-matter specialists.

Developing programs and plans and executing plans together will mean some changes. It will mean that women and men will have to break some traditions. Women must no longer assume that programs on cotton improvement or livestock production will not be interesting to them, and men must no longer assume that women are not interested in such programs. Inventories should be made by both men and women. Plans should be made by women and men together. Training that will influence the use of food should go hand in hand with training influencing the production of food. And training in both must be given to men, women, and to boys and girls. All of us—men, women, and boys and girls—will have to be concerned with developing the areas on which we dwell in the right way and in preserving spaces in which to wander.

AAA Is Plow-Seat Thinking

R. M. EVANS, Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Administration



■ The Triple-A farm program is only a scrap of paper until farmers carry it out on their own farms. It is not a Washington program but a farm program. Its foundation is the work of the farmer: Planning, planting, plowing, fertilizing, harvesting, marketing.

If the soil is conserved in this program, it is conserved only because the cooperating farmer runs his farm in such a way as to conserve it. If reserves are taken out of bumper crops and stored on the farm against lean years, it is because the farmer wants it done and does it. If crop acreages are brought into line with what the market will take, it comes about because the farmer desires to manage his farm in line with such a policy.

This Triple-A law has been placed in farmers' hands to use to protect their income and their soil. How it will be used and how much it will be used depends upon farmers themselves. The chief job in Washington is to get the needs of farmers written into programs which farmers can use to the most advantage.

For 6 years the thinking that was done on the plow seat and the figuring that was done on barn doors have had an increasing influence in making and running farm programs. Farmers have acquired experience in work-

ing together on a Nation-wide scale, so that adjustment is now more an individual farmer's job than it was in 1933. The AAA has become a multiple hitch that makes it possible for cotton growers, wheat growers, corn growers, dairymen, fruit and vegetable growers, and others to pull together.

You may have heard the AAA criticized as a program that pays farmers to do what good farmers would want to do for their own best interests. That is what the program is intended to do. But before the AAA programs were available, most of the farmers who wanted to do these things could not carry them out. Now many more farmers, through the help of the program, are carrying out better farm-management practices; and they are handling their surpluses better. If a program is run by farmers, it is bound to be encouraging the things that a farmer would want to do for his own best interests.

The year 1938 gave farmers twice the gross income and three times the income available for living that they had in 1932. As farmers buy at lower prices, their purchasing power is practically as large as in 1929. That is important.

Since the AAA was set at work, the farmer's position has improved. But more important than past performance is the fact that farmers are now equipped to meet future problems themselves. They have learned to use Government agencies to help farming as industry has used tariffs to help industry. They have an organization in which between three and four million farmers have been participating. They have had experience not only in running a program but in making one. They are in a position to adjust the Nation's farming to changes that are likely to occur.

More Changes Ahead

And more changes will occur. Further adjustments will be necessary. We cannot expect to export normally as much as we did during the World War. The farm plant has not yet been permanently shrunk to allow for the lost export markets. A smaller acreage can take care of exports. And that is not all. We are getting more food from an acre than we used to get. There have been improvements in breeding, feeding, slaughtering, and sanitation among livestock and feed producers. We get more milk, meat, and eggs from feed than we used to. We also have more feed available for milk, meat, and eggs, particularly because of the use of gasoline instead of horses for power.

A recent report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicates that during the 10

years preceding 1935, production of livestock and livestock products was 10 percent larger than in the preceding 10 years, although crop production and pasture were smaller.

It is not likely that the use of tractors has reached its peak. We shall probably have more of them working on farms and, therefore, fewer horses. It is not likely that we have reached a limit in breeding, feeding, slaughter, and sanitation improvements. In other words, we have not come to the end of a need for agricultural adjustment.

It is not the AAA that makes agricultural adjustment necessary. We had drastic agricultural adjustments long before the AAA was instituted. Adjustments before 1933 were hard on farmers. Many of them lost their farms. The AAA is a program by which farmers can make the necessary adjustments without suffering either great income losses or the loss of their farms. It is helping millions of farmers to get themselves into step with inevitable changes without tripping up.

The National Resources Board, among others, has pointed out what technological improvements are likely to do to farming if left to individual competition. The farmers who can produce the cheapest will get a larger share of the market. That means that there will be fewer farms getting a larger share of the market. But as long as the AAA is operating, any participating farmer is assured a share of the market. Acreage allotments, which are an integral part of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, give a comforting assurance to the operator of the family-sized farm which is so important in our agriculture.

In my opinion, this is the best farm program and the best piece of agricultural legislation in all history. It reflects the attitude of individual farmers better than any of the previous programs. It is well suited to most of the farms on which it is being applied. Preliminary estimates indicate that participation of farmers in the program will be much heavier this year than last.

The success of this or any other farm program depends to a large degree upon effective educational work. The part the Extension Service has played in helping the farm people to develop and understand this farm program is very great. The public service rendered by thousands of extension agents in support of the Triple-A programs is widely recognized by farmers.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration is appreciative of this assistance. It is our desire that the Extension Service continue and even intensify its educational work directly related to the AAA farm program.

The Over-All Planning Idea Grows

H. R. STUCKY, County Agent, Fergus County, Mont.

■ Sociology, rural rehabilitation, range rebuilding, and conservation and protection of human and natural resources sum up the fields of work entered by the Fergus County Agricultural Planning Committee.

Fergus County's accomplishments attract more than usual interest in that it has practically all the problem conditions of the Great Plains. The western part is wheat, central is combination farming and livestock with irrigation, and the eastern part, grazing and sub-marginal land.

The variety of problems suggests the immense land area in the county. One member of the county agricultural conservation committee traveled 132 miles, and another traveled 105 miles from home to attend a meeting in the third member's community.

Before the planning committee became active in agriculture, agencies engaged in the field of agricultural betterment carried through their programs independently of each other. Sometimes they fitted the planning committee's conception today of what should be done. Now, every agency submits its plans and maps to the planning committee before any work is undertaken. The plans and maps are in turn available to other agencies. By insisting upon this method of procedure, the over-all plan of agriculture for the county is going ahead rapidly with little possibility of getting on the wrong track.

One of the reasons Fergus County has developed planning rapidly is the community habit. Communities in the county were encouraged to consider problems as a community by C. H. Peterson when he became county agent, 25 years ago. Since then, community organizations have grown up. Communities choose to work as a unit, and enlarging this method of procedure to cover the entire county has been an easy task.

Rural women, through their representatives on community and county committees, have shown an active interest in the problems at hand. They have contributed by discussing planning activities at home demonstration and community club meetings.

Fergus County was the first in Montana to publish a county-wide plan for agriculture. This plan evolved from economic conferences and was published in 1927.

Planning work was given an impetus from 1926 to 1929, when similar economic conferences were held in several regions of the State. It was an era when the State definitely paused

to take stock of its agricultural resources, and agriculturists became concerned over resource dissipation and lack of protective measures.

The drought period enhanced this critical view of resources. Planning became easier. Fergus County already had a comprehensive plan, and when the various Federal and State agencies took to the field it was ready to advise with practical intelligence.

Previous to 1938, planning efforts had hardly nicked the main problem, but that year they began to assume some semblance of form that fitted into the over-all plan. The committee was enlarged to 17 members and held its first meeting December 8, 1937. Within a short time a plan of action, based on the previous committees' work, was prepared.

The first step was land purchase. The committee, in effect, designated the area to be purchased. The next step was water development with the full utilization of all water in the county as a goal.

The water program included a cataloging of all water possibilities. Surveys of each was next. One township has been surveyed and written up. This write-up is now being used as a guide by other communities engaged in the same task. Three more communities are well enough along to have made preliminary

maps. Other communities have finished their cataloging.

The present committee has assisted with the organization of three grazing districts. These have been approved by the State grazing commission. These districts plus those organized during the previous years of planning make up 74 of the 124 townships within the county.

The committee also assisted in establishing a soil-conservation camp which is located on the fairground site at Lewistown. A weed-control district also has been declared.

The planning committee passed judgment upon a rural electrification project. Eighty-seven miles were energized on March 14, and a 103-mile extension is now awaiting approval at the Washington REA office.

Still another accomplishment is the development of plans for a resettlement project. It will take care of about 75 families on irrigated land. These families will come from submarginal land being taken out through Federal purchase.

The committee also has approved the construction of a county recreational center.

The planning program has worked so well that all agencies concerned are cooperating wholeheartedly. Among the organizations which have been and are cooperating with the planning committee are: Soil Conservation Service (land purchase, project managers, CCC camps), Department of the Interior (Taylor grazing), boards of directors of seven grazing districts, 4-H clubs, community clubs, home demonstration clubs, agricultural conservation associations (county, community, State, and Federal), Montana Extension Service, Farm Security Administration, board of county commissioners, State grazing commission, and State land department.

The formation of a weed-control district is one of the results of over-all planning in Fergus County.



Putting Farm Efficiency Records to Practical Use

HAROLD E. WAHLBERG, Farm Adviser, Orange County, Calif.

■ The other day I answered a long-distance call. The conversation was something like this: "Is this the county farm adviser?" "Yes, sir." "I just got to thinkin' about those economic charts you showed the other evening at the Yorba Linda Farm Center. You explained how the farmer might do something on his own farm to get better income. Say, will you come over and bring one of those production-cost analyses with you? I'm thinkin' we might check up the orchard and what I am doing, have been doing, and should be doing."

Upon the appointed date, I called at Mr. Brown's (an easy name for this account) orchard with the equipment he suggested—a 13-year orchard efficiency study which we have conducted in cooperation with 60 Valencia orange growers in Orange County since 1926. Here was a farm call typical of scores of similar requests made in these recent years of lesser incomes and smaller margins for the farmer. Low farm returns have given an added impetus to the value and interest in production-cost and efficiency records. Here was an orange grower with less than average yields from average trees, good soil, ample water supply, and the usual indebtedness on his place. He had been farming his place 15 years, had followed his own inclinations about cultural operations, had been satisfied when returns were a dollar a field box or better; but now, returns had shrunk to 35 cents a field box. "It is impossible," said he, "to make ends meet. What would you suggest?"

Applying the Yardstick

"Let's see what is happening here, what's to blame, and what can be done about it," was my suggestion. It was plainly apparent that something was happening—the east side of every tree was defoliated, and the few fruits that were on that side of the trees were small and scarred. Both of us knew the cause, and he admitted that the dry fall winds were not doing him any good. "Wind breaks are essential to protect the trees and fruit here," I explained. He objected then, as he had for several years, that windbreaks would require the removal of a row of orange trees and were a nuisance. I showed him comparative data compiled from the efficiency studies, in which production and returns from 20 protected orchards, were compared with 20 unprotected orchards, and set them up against his records.

In the protected orchards the average yields

per acre were 328 field boxes and 117 first-grade packed boxes. The average return per acre was \$445.48. In the unprotected orchards the average yields were 214 field boxes, and 54 packed boxes, with an average return of \$271.34 per acre. Brown's orchard yielded 209 field boxes and 49 packed boxes, with an average return per acre of \$258.90.

After seeing these convincing figures and others accumulated over many seasons, Mr. Brown conceded his mistake in the past, and has ordered windbreak seedlings from the local nurseryman. He now agrees that the 1,000 miles or more of windbreaks planted in Orange County during the past 15 years, as a result of an extension educational campaign, were not for scenery purposes but for better quality of fruit and thereby better returns to the grower.

Delving further into the fragmentary records kept by this operator, we found his cultivation costs entirely out of line with the more conservative trends revealed in our cost studies. The long-time orchard efficiency records on cultivation costs show very definitely that good yield and quality of fruit and returns per acre are not improved by large cultivation bills.

Saving on Cultivation

In fact, over a period of years, the study shows that the more profitable orchards actually do less cultivation than the less profitable orchards. In 1938, the 20 more profitable orchards of the 60 in the study reported an average cultivation cost of \$9.67 per acre, whereas the 20 least profitable orchards reported \$16.13 per acre. The average cultivation cost for all orchards was \$12.38 per acre. Mr. Brown saw very clearly, when he applied this yardstick to his orchard, that every year he was spending from \$5 to \$10 more per acre than the average reported in this study and almost double the amount spent on the more profitable orchards. Here was an opportunity to make \$150 or so more per year through less cultivation. We were able to show him the consistent downward trend of cultivation costs in Orange County since 1926. In that year the average cost was \$23.73 per acre, whereas the 1938 reports averaged \$12.38 per acre. A large majority of our orange growers have reduced their hours and costs of cultivation during the past 10 years about 50 percent, some even more.

A further diagnosis of Brown's orchard practices brought to light an irrigation prob-



H. E. Wahlberg.

lem that has been more common in the past than in recent years—the use of too much water. His file of water bills from the irrigation district indicated that he had used around 24-acre-inches of irrigation water per acre annually. Again we brought out the yardstick to see how he conformed with the irrigation practice reported by the more profitable orchards. In 1938 the 20 more profitable orchards averaged 16 acre-inches per acre and the 20 less profitable orchards used 19.6 acre-inches per acre. But we did not stop at that 1 year's records. Some time ago a 5-year summary of the efficiency studies was made to find the relation of water usage to citrus yield and income. The orchards were divided into three groups, according to the amount of irrigation water used—the heavy irrigators using from 20 acre-inches or more, the moderate irrigators using 14 to 19 acre-inches, and the light irrigators using 13 acre-inches or less. The moderately irrigated orchards using 14 to 19 acre-inches, with an average of 17.3 acre-inches per acre annually over the 5-year period, were definitely in the higher-production and income group. They averaged 241 packed boxes per acre. The heavy irrigation group averaged 31.1 acre-inches and 222 packed boxes per acre. The light irrigation group averaged 11.1 acre-inches and only 171 packed boxes per acre.

Excessive irrigation not only costs more but actually devitalizes the trees and often causes root rot. Water penetration below the root zone also tends to leach out valuable plant-food elements.

These are some of the practical applications of the efficiency cost studies to the individual orchard operator.

Eight industry studies have been carried on in Orange County by the Extension Service, covering the principal crops over long periods of time. They have provided an indispensable backlog for extension teaching, particularly in recent years when the farmer has given more thought to his place in the economic puzzle.

North Carolina County Honors Agent

■ The bronze tablet, placed at the entrance of the new building of the Rocky Mount Home Demonstration Club Market by the rural women of Nash and Edgecombe Counties, is an unusual tribute to an extension agent, for not many of them are privileged to see their efforts perpetuated in this manner. No more fitting place for this plaque could have been chosen than the threshold of this North Carolina farm women's market which has developed into a flourishing rural industry under the supervision of Mrs. Effie Vines Gordon, Nash County home demonstration agent.

As the bronze marker indicates, it was through the efforts of Mrs. Gordon that the market was organized on April 23, 1923, with the assistance of Dorothy Dean, then home agent in Edgecombe County, who later organized a market in Tarboro which has since taken all the time of the Edgecombe County agents. The Nash curb market has continued to serve farm families of both counties and is a favorite meeting place for men and women on market days, each Wednesday and Saturday morning from 8 to 10:30. A popular feature of the market is the drawing for prizes 45 minutes after the market opens.

For 13 years the market operated in a tobacco warehouse. In 1936, a commodious, modern structure was built through the cooperative efforts of the farm women, the WPA, and the commissioners of Nash County. Edgecombe County also donated \$500 for the building because of the use made of it by rural women of that county. Nash County furnished the lot upon which the \$7,500 building was erected and also lent \$2,000 without interest (to be paid at the rate of \$25 per month from fees collected) for the purchase of two adjoining parking lots. Local business firms have contributed a number of furnishings. An electric company gave an electric stove, and a bank contributed a large electric clock. Another firm installed an electric gong which is sounded for the opening of the market and to call meetings.

The market is equipped with an office, rest rooms, electrical current, and overhead skylights. The building is entirely screened, the floor treated, and two new flues were recently built on the front of the structure. There is space for three rows of counters or tables in the market, and each table is shared by two or more producers. The cost of operation is maintained by a charge of 15 cents per morning for each space used. All meats sold in the market are inspected regularly by the city sanitation inspector, and all women selling are required to have health certificates. There has been a steady improvement in the quality and grade of products sold as well as in the appearance of the women themselves.

Farm women of Nash and Edgecombe

THE RURAL WOMEN
OF NASH AND EDGECOMBE COUNTIES
PLACE THIS TABLET
IN GRATEFUL RECOGNITION OF
EFFIE VINES GORDON
BELOVED HOME DEMONSTRATION
AGENT
THROUGH WHOSE EFFORTS
THIS MARKET WAS ORGANIZED IN 1923
AND THIS BUILDING ERECTED IN 1936
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE RURAL PEOPLE

Text of bronze tablet erected as tribute to
Nash County home demonstration agent.

Counties have sold \$478,269 worth of surplus produce on the Rocky Mount Home Demonstration Curb Market since its opening in 1923. For a number of years it has headed the list of North Carolina curb markets in the amount of sales. During each of the first 2 years in the new quarters, the sales averaged more than \$42,000. Poultry products have led the sales. Other products sold include vegetables, meats, cakes, flowers, fruits, canned goods, and fancy work. In addition, the women have sold several thousand dollars' worth of products directly from their homes, because of their market contacts.

Indeed, the market has provided a steady income for many farm families. One woman sold a thousand dollars' worth of plants and cut flowers in 1 year. Another homemaker realized more than \$600 from the sale of beans raised in a half-acre bed.

An outstanding example of how the market helped a former tenant couple with five children to rehabilitate themselves is the story of the Breedlove family. Through their market sales they were able to borrow money to build a home and have been able to meet their payments regularly. In 1937, Mrs. Breedlove reported, "I sold enough produce in 1 month to screen our home and paint it. The money received from the curb market buys all groceries, clothes, pays wage hands to work on farm, pays life insurance on seven in the family, pays automobile bills, and sends three children to school. We are going to pay for the wiring of our home with money from November sales and then start saving for a water pump."

Concerning last year's income, Mrs. Breedlove said, "Our money crop, tobacco and cotton, brought \$1,400. Our curb market sales paid us \$2,000. We have a good crop of corn and potatoes and 22 hogs to kill." An ever-

bearing strawberry bed has netted the Breedloves a nice sum, and they have recently planted a small fruit orchard for market purposes.

The new market building means much to the community other than a place of sale; for here the women hold their flower shows, federation meetings, husbands' suppers, benefit parties, and cooking schools. The WPA band uses it for band practice. The 4-H clubs use it for their federations, style shows, and recreational meetings.

Iowa Prescribes Preparatory Courses

Recent steps have been taken in Iowa to insure better preparation for the extension career. The plans for suitable college training which are being developed are based upon recommendations submitted to the annual State extension conference by a committee representing county and State extension workers. Deans of the graduate school and the school of agriculture of Iowa State College assisted the extension committee in drafting the proposed plans which will be incorporated in the 1939-40 college catalog.

The professional-training courses recommended for all prospective extension workers include: 6 quarter hours each of extension education (extension organization and methods) and psychology; 9 quarter hours of general education; and 3 to 6 quarter hours each of public speaking, journalism, and history of farm organization.

Technical undergraduate courses suggested for county agricultural agents include 15 quarter hours of agricultural engineering and a minimum of 21 quarter hours of credits well distributed in each of the following fields: Livestock studies (animal, dairy, and poultry husbandry), crops and soil studies (farm crops, soils, horticulture, and landscape architecture), agricultural economics and rural sociology.

According to the committee, home demonstration agents should have a technical background including "a minimum of 63 quarter hours of credits distributed in the fields of applied art, child development, foods and nutrition, household equipment, home management, textiles and clothing; and a minimum of 9 quarter hours in economics, 3 in sociology, 5 in physiology, and 5 in bacteriology."

The committee calls attention to the importance of advanced study for in-service extension workers and to the existing college regulation that attendance at five 6-week summer terms meets the residence requirements of 1 year for the degree of master of science. It is suggested that county extension agents formulate a summer-school study program consisting to a large extent of graduate work in general and extension education, economics, and sociology, as well as advanced courses in technical subjects.

Family Living Depends on the Land

MARJORIE E. LUCE, State Home Demonstration Leader, Vermont

■ There seems no argument as to whether or not farm families are interested in land use. They are forced to take an interest, no matter how much their natural inclination is to put their heads in the sand. The penalties of no interest are too great. The extent of their concern with this matter of land use is confined by the extent of their individual awareness and the degree of intelligent interest which they take in affairs in general. Agricultural interests through the ages have been largely determined by the land itself. The land has molded the men who seek to gain a living from it. It is a veritable dictator to those who serve it, and all children on farms grow up realizing this. But, of late, there seems to have been seeping into everyone's consciousness the realization that more and more forces are coming to play upon the land and make its handling more and more complex. No longer do we hear about the "simple" life—or, if we do, we are indeed simple if we believe it, as the elements of nature, which may be simple, irreducible terms by themselves, have become so entangled with economics, foreign policies and international relations, governmental action, and social factors.

Farm families may well feel that they are at the focal point of a whirlwind the direction of which may at any moment be entirely shifted by a new blast—it is extremely difficult to know just which way the wind blows. Surely, they must admit that the old concept of a free and independent life to be lived upon the land is gone, probably forever. Farm people maintain their power of self-determination only insofar as they conform to the forces which play upon them, just as do other people.

Theoretically, in our country at least, farm people are not tied to the land so strictly as in the old days of serfdom, or even as they still are in some countries where land is a possession which is expected never to leave a family. However, farm families are still tied to the land to some degree. Their training, experience, and inborn interests serve as stakes to keep them tethered to some piece of land, even though it may not always be the same piece. Of course, farm families are interested in the land's use—in all land, but especially in their own—its productivity, the type of handling required, the particular products with which they are to deal, the special kind of labor they are to be engaged in, and perhaps most of all the returns which they may expect to get from this labor. All these factors determine the degree of culture, comfort, and satisfaction which the family is going to enjoy. They set the pattern for living and de-



Women are puzzled by the contradictions they see around them—abandoned land which once supported fine buildings and large families.

termine the color of existence for the farm family. And as our people are not tied to any particular spot, even though they may be predestined to an agricultural existence, they have a particularly keen interest, because the matter of choice as to location and decision as to type of agricultural venture is in their hands, to some degree at least.

Many families have been puzzled by the apparent contradiction that they notice in the history of some of the land with which they are familiar. They see the land now abandoned but with the remnants of buildings which once were evidence of great prosperity. They hear tales of the large families who were brought up on those farms and the size of the dairy and the amount of the crops that these fields once supported. And so they realize, even the women and children, that land use is a more complicated matter than simply testing the soil and deciding what will grow upon it. They eagerly welcome any help in studying the economic and sociological conditions which enter so largely into a determination of land use. They are anxious to conform, if by so doing they can avoid the penalty of economic annihilation—or of the nerve-racking existence which we call "just hanging on."

Every member of the farm family is definitely interested in all the activities. How articulate that interest becomes is determined only by the opportunity for expression that we give to it. If we admit that all members of the family naturally have an interest in any

matter which so vitally concerns them as land use, we shall see evidences of that interest on every side. I am reminded here of an answer which Dorothy Canfield Fisher once made to the question of how to deal with children. She said that the secret was to treat them as human beings. I think that all members of the farm family should be treated in this way, with the expectation that they are, of course, interested in all matters which concern their family life. And I am fortified in this belief by the testimonials which I have received from the women who took part in our women's agricultural policy committees last year and who are this year carrying on jointly with the men and older youth in the county committees.

Policy Committees Point Way

These women discussed problems of land use from the point of view of the State, the county, the community, and finally the individual farm family. One of them writes: "I have gained a better realization of those general agricultural conditions in the State and county which limit and condition the family living to be obtained from one's own individual farm." Another gained, as she says, a "comprehensive view of our present farm problems," and still another, "the history of the past changes in agriculture and reasons for the present change, a better understanding of conditions in our neighboring communities, and suggestions for betterment." One

says, "a new light on problems in other States," and still another, "what can be done to correct existing conditions, even if they do not happen to be a problem in our own county."

After the meetings were over last year, we asked the county groups to appoint subcommittees of three to five women who would meet to make lists of what they thought were the most vital problems facing Vermont farm families. I have the list as summarized for the State from the findings of all the county groups. It is an amazing collection of problems and, I am afraid, a little different from the usual list of offerings of our home demonstration programs. The women are, you see, beginning to drag us. I hope we can soon regain our footing and assume our position of leadership. I suppose the real test of their interest, however, is whether or not any action comes as a result.

The Handwriting on the Wall

The events of these last few years have shaken many people out of their indifference to this matter of land use. Many have had to pay the penalty, often the extreme penalty, for their failure to read the handwriting on the wall. Perhaps they need help with this handwriting; it may be merely hieroglyphics made up of economic and sociological symbols which need deciphering and interpretation. If so, therein lies our reason, the Extension Service reason, perhaps, for being.

What is the next step? How successful are we going to be in getting the facts before the people and in helping them to see the relationship between their local and personal situation and larger situations? How may we use our experience of working with people to give the intelligent guidance in interpreting these facts and to help them to plan action which they decide will be helpful?

Are we going to fall into the trap of being overanxious—shall we be tempted to set the stage and direct them too much? Perhaps we have come to the point where we need to decide which plan we shall follow—that which has been our old stand-by, the one of campaigns and slogans which stampeded people into action (which, to be sure, we often made them think was their own idea) or some more simple and direct method of complete understanding and agreement between all concerned. If we agree that constructive thinking on the part of all the people is fundamental to their constructive action, how are we to go about encouraging that type of thinking?

We extension people must acknowledge the challenge which is made to us in the attitude of the farm people toward a consideration of their larger problems. We must make it possible for them to work on these larger problems and not expect to go on with the same old program of teaching or supplying remedies. How successfully we do this will prove how well-equipped we are for the responsibility which is ours.

We Are Strong for Local Leaders

JAMES F. KEIM, Assistant State Club Leader, Pennsylvania

Local leaders of experience can be depended on for judgment in appraising ideas for their practical value. When their services are enlisted they develop into enthusiastic cooperators interested in the successful conclusion of the activities on which they have passed judgment and helped to work out the details.

As extension work gains success and increases in prestige, many suggestions are made by individuals or organizations offering participation and cooperation.

Sometimes these come within the limits set by policy, which provides that the work must be educational in nature and economically sound. In other cases the germ of the idea is commendable, but the details remain to be carefully worked out.

This process is illustrated by what happened in Cumberland County, Pa., during 1938. W. H. Garrott of the Carlisle Livestock Market came to W. I. Galt, the county agricultural agent, and stated that they were interested in promoting some pig-feeding work among the farm boys and girls of the county and thought it could best be done as a 4-H club project. He offered the facilities of the market for round-up purposes, said that they would set up a special auction for the disposal of the pigs, and promised that his firm would provide more than \$100 in prize money. He proposed, however, that each member start with three pigs but, aside from that, follow the regular pig-feeding club project.

Mr. Galt felt that the idea should be given serious consideration. He knew that the market men were "hustlers" because they had cooperated successfully in baby-beef club work.

Agent Calls Leaders Together

He, therefore, called a meeting in his office of 15 men from every section of the county whose judgment he respected and laid the proposition before them. The rest reads like the time schedule of the "Broadway Limited."

On February 7, 1938, a preliminary meeting of leaders was held in the county agent's office, and the objectives were discussed. The proposed set-up and rules were explained and definite responsibilities assigned.

On March 24, 1938, at a county-wide meeting of leaders and club members, the leaders organized and selected a county leader. A 4-H club organization film and a film on 4-H pig-club work were shown to parents, leaders, and members present.

From April 18 to 22, district and community meetings were held, and swine-production management was discussed by the

livestock extension specialists. Clubs were started and organization details gone over by county agent and leaders.

From May 1 to 31, all club members' pigs were weighed in and earmarked. All members' pigs in a specific club were marked the same day. Leaders took care of this detail. The county agent had furnished leaders with a report form to fill out and return when all pigs in their respective clubs were marked. Record books and feeding instructions were sent to club members from the extension office.

During June, July, and August, a swine-judging contest was held; and members' pigs were inspected on two different occasions and management scores given.

Late in August the Carlisle Livestock Market was host to all the leaders at a steak dinner, at which time plans for the round-up and sale were discussed.

On September 15, the county round-up and sale was scheduled for the 82 members' pigs. Sixty-seven members, or more than 80 percent, exhibited pigs valued at \$3,761.82. The pigs were graded and sold, and members were taught with sales receipts that it pays to finish pigs. The best-finished hogs weighing between 221 and 252 pounds brought \$1 per hundredweight more than the lighter ones. The pigs averaged \$9.85 per 100 pounds, which was considerably above the market price for the day.

However, that was not all. During the lull in the day between the conclusion of the club round-up and the starting of the sale, County Agent Galt asked me to attend a short leaders' meeting. I was puzzled as I felt that the round-up and sale closed the work for the year, but I learned that a banquet was being planned. They set the date and discussed ticket sales. Needless to say, this was quite successful; 175 people attended.

This illustrates, to me, how worth-while ideas originating outside the extension organization can be integrated and made a part of the extension program. Many times businessmen's organizations come to the county agent and offer to assist with some particular phase of his program. Perhaps this offer comes after the extension program is pretty well set up for the year. He is reluctant to turn down the proposition, yet feels that he already has all he can handle. The method described herein illustrates the successful enlisting of men who had not expected to be active as local club leaders during the current year. Of course, as Mr. Galt said, "I knew them; they had won their spurs in other fields, and I had confidence in their judgment and in their ability to work."

Seed Production Expands in Oregon

H. G. AVERY, County Agricultural Agent, Union County, Oreg.

■ Production of grass and legume seed in the Blue Mountain counties of eastern Oregon, including Union, Baker, Malheur, Umatilla, Gilliam, and Sherman, has expanded steadily over a period of approximately 8 years. With increased production and the introduction of new and improved varieties of grasses and legumes, there has been developed a well-organized cooperative marketing association, which presents a good example of the benefits farmers can receive by cooperative selling.

Aside from the irrigated sections where large quantities of clover seeds are produced, the center of recent seed-production increases in Oregon is in the eastern part of the State and in Union County. This development is owing partly to the fact that soil and climatic conditions are particularly favorable to the production of good yields. The most important factor responsible for this increase in seed plantings, however, was the discovery by Extension Service representatives in Union County, approximately 10 years ago, that seed yields could be considerably increased by planting in wide rows and cultivating the crop somewhat in the same manner as corn or potatoes.

This practice, first demonstrated in small plots, was expanded in 1931 to a field basis on the farm of Bernal Hug of Elgin, Oreg., when a 30-acre field of Ladak alfalfa was planted in rows 3½ feet apart, using 1 pound of seed per acre. The field was cultivated, and a good stand was obtained. The practice proved successful, and profitable yields were harvested on land which had not previously produced alfalfa seed. Stimulated by this example, other farmers in the county and neighboring counties seeded additional acreage of this and similar crops.

Under this method, grass-seed yields have commonly been from 100 to 200 percent larger than those from solid planted fields, and alfalfa-seed yields are increased from 50 to 100 percent. Purity of seed is very much improved, as plantings may be freed of all weed growth by hand-hoeing and cultivation. Quality and test weight are usually higher when seed is grown in wide rows and cultivated.

Although the first plantings were made at a spacing of 3½ feet apart, farmers have experimented with other distances. Closer spacing than 3 to 3½ feet seems to reduce yields after 1 or 2 years, and wider spacing cannot be as readily cultivated. The distance between rows has become standardized at about 3 to 3½ feet. Rate of seeding, however, varies with conditions on the various farms and the kind of seed planted.

Union County has become a leading district in the production of Ladak alfalfa seed in the United States. This variety is especially winter-hardy and drought-resistant and, according to experiment station tests, has, in many instances, produced the largest yield of hay of any commercial variety grown in the Northwestern States. Ladak seed has had a steadily expanding market, and the Blue Mountain Seed Growers' Association reports shipments to many other States and recently to Russia and to South Africa.

Crested wheatgrass seed from another comparatively new forage variety introduced by the Extension Service is now being grown in large quantities in the Blue Mountain counties. This grass is probably superior to native bunchgrass in drought resistance and also in yielding capacity for pasture and range purposes, and it has been widely used for re-seeding pastures and ranges. Oregon was importing this seed in 1935 but this year produced a \$100,000 crop of approximately 450,000 pounds, or more than the total production of the United States in 1935.

Growers' Cooperative Organized

The organization and development of the Blue Mountain Seed Growers' Marketing Association was a result of the large increase in seed production, particularly of Ladak alfalfa and crested wheatgrass. Union County growers by the season of 1934 had produced more seed than dealers were willing to purchase, and prices slumped below prices for other ordinary kinds of seed. Growers, after considering this situation, decided on the formation of a cooperative marketing association, and the organization was formed in 1935 with the assistance of the county agent and representatives of the Extension Service.

The volume of marketing the first year was small, but all of the crop was sold, and at prices approximately 50 percent higher than offers made at harvest time. Newspaper advertising and extensive use of personal and circular letters were employed to further the sales campaign, and this method has been followed over a period of four seasons with increasing success. The association now has an active mailing list of several thousand farmer and dealer buyers in the immediate trade territory and additional thousands covering all the territory of the Northern and Western States.

The association is organized on a nonstock basis under the Oregon Cooperative Law. Management, until recently, has been vested in the board of directors, who have given many hours to the supervision of the selling campaign, but a full-time manager is now employed.

Producers who join the association are required to pay \$5 membership fee and to execute a marketing contract which delegates to the association all the responsibility for selling the crop. A marketing charge of 8 percent of the gross sales of seed is deducted by the association before returns are made to the grower. The association also finances the grower in the purchase of sacks, cleaning of seed, insurance at full value, and loans up to 50 percent of the value of the seed, when the grower needs this help.

The effectiveness of this organization was tested this year in the marketing of the large crop of crested wheatgrass previously referred to. Oregon's crop this year was three times that of any previous year, and the product was not one for which an established market existed. The association pool of 321,000 pounds was probably the largest ever assembled anywhere and represented more

H. H. Huron, president of the Seed Growers' Association, in his field of row-planted crested wheatgrass.



than 70 percent of the entire Oregon crop. All but approximately 3 tons of the pool has been marketed, principally in Oregon, Washington, and Utah, at what is expected to be a substantially higher price than that prevailing in any other State where a surplus is produced for export.

The association has not only been able to obtain a better price for members but has also developed high standards of quality, and this has been very effective in attracting buyers, both farmers and dealers. Six Oregon counties are now represented in the association, the members of which are engaged in the production of most of the common grasses and legumes. Special attention, however, is being given to production of improved strains.

Of interest to sections where alfalfa wilt prevails is the new wilt-resistant alfalfa, Orestan. This variety has been increased in Oregon from an importation from Turkestan. Experimental tests show that it will maintain continuous stands in wilt-infested districts up to a period of 10 years where all other alfalfas die. Association members have the only large amount of this seed in the world and expect to have around 2,000 acres in seed production this year.

The farmers of the Blue Mountain counties have developed small-seed production by adopting methods which not only resulted in increased yields but in the production of seed of superior quality. Although there was no established market for much of this seed, the growers' association has been able to develop a profitable market and, in so doing, has become in 4 years an organization which will this year market approximately half a million pounds of high-quality seed.

Good Farming Strengthened in Maine

■ The agricultural conservation program first operated in Maine in 1936, when 6,500 farmers cooperated. Last year 14,800 farmers took part in the program. The total number of actively operated farms in Maine probably does not exceed 23,000 according to A. K. Gardner, State executive officer for the program. During this time, there has been a decided increase in farm practices long known to be profitable and desirable for the individual farm and for agriculture generally with improvement in soil fertility.

Consider the use of lime, for example. The use of lime in quantity on Maine soils dates back to 1923. From that year to 1936 the tonnage used annually varied from 3,000 to 9,000. Less than 6,000 tons were used in 1935. Then, with the beginning of the conservation program, 14,246 tons were used in 1936 on farms in the program. An estimated 3,000 tons were used on farms not participating in the program. In 1937, 38,000 tons were used on farms in the program, and in 1938, another 38,000 tons. The annual need for lime on Maine farms is estimated at about 50,000 tons.

Use of superphosphate (phosphoric acid) has shown an even more phenomenal increase for other than cash crop production. Little superphosphate was used as a supplement to manure and as a top dressing for grassland before 1936. The situation now is well stated by County Agent M. Stetson Smith of Penobscot County who, speaking of a group of farmers at a meeting, said: "Eight out of twelve farmers present now use superphosphate. Before the conservation program, not more than eight in the entire county were

using superphosphate." In 1936, the use of superphosphate (20 percent equivalent) on soil-conserving crops increased to 665 tons; in 1937, it was 3,910 tons; and in 1938, 7,325 tons. The use of potash has increased from a small unknown amount prior to 1936 to 60 tons in 1936, 389 tons in 1937, and 340 tons in 1938.

The number of acres seeded to soil-building crops, particularly legumes, decreased sharply during the depression. In 1936, 66,742 acres were seeded in the program and an estimated 20,000 acres outside the program. In 1937, 86,340 acres were seeded in the program and an estimated 5,000 acres outside the program. Last year, total seedings in the program were approximately 101,000 acres, with about 2,000 acres seeded on farms not in the program.

The acreage devoted to green-manure crops has fluctuated considerably during recent years. During the 5-year period, 1931-35, perhaps 15,000 acres of annual and biennial green manures were turned under yearly. In 1936, the total turned under was 15,500 acres; in 1937, 21,300 acres; and in 1938, 24,000 acres.

The acreage devoted to green manures to insure adequate organic material in the soil probably should be in the vicinity of 100,000 acres, 80 percent of which should be used in connection with potato rotations.

Farmers participating in the agricultural conservation program have also undertaken some of the more direct soil-erosion-control practices, as demonstrated by the Soil Conservation Service.

Teaching Agencies Work Together in Polk County, Wis.

■ A close working relationship with the vocational agriculture teachers of Polk County, Wis., has enabled County Agent W. R. Marquart to extend his teaching influence beyond the physical limitations of one man. In this way, unity of program has been achieved in a county such as Polk where Mr. Marquart has cooperated with 10 Smith-Hughes teachers of agriculture, 5 George Dean women teachers, and 3 Farm Security supervisors. The proposed plans of work of the county agricultural agent are discussed by this group before being presented to the county agricultural committee, and an agreement is reached as to what part each agency is to take in carrying out the projects.

Soon after his coming to the county in November 1936, Mr. Marquart was elected president of the newly organized Polk County Agriculture Teachers and County Agents As-

sociation. The organization has been steadily growing into one of the most useful county educational factors ever since. The group meets every 4 to 6 weeks, in the various sections where the teachers live, to discuss the community needs and make recommendations for the county program.

During the past year, the organization has sponsored many projects. At least 800 high-school boys studying agriculture have been reached, and they in turn contact the farmers of their communities. County-wide evening-school programs with farm management as the theme have been held. More than 70 fertilizer test plots were carried on in the county through the assistance of the Smith-Hughes teachers. Farm accounts also entered into the picture. A study is being made this spring of farm records coming in from the dairy herd-improvement associations,

farm security clients, and boys enrolled in agriculture, to reflect the conditions on the farms.

County Agent Marquart considers the public-speaking contest of the Future Farmers of America one of the county's outstanding achievements, and well he may, for the county winner also won at both the district and State contests and placed second in the national contest. A county-wide F. F. A. rally was held in the spring with a record attendance of 800 boys.

Check Your Radio Time

On May 1, the National Farm and Home Program changed to daylight-saving time which is one hour earlier than usual for all places remaining on standard time.

Is There Less Rural Poverty?

J. A. EVANS, Administrative Assistant, Georgia

When Dr. Seaman A. Knapp began farm demonstration work in Texas in 1904, he appointed four field representatives on the same day. Only one of these, Dr. J. A. Evans, is still active in the Service. He has wholeheartedly devoted his life and his talents to the demonstration idea. As field worker, State agent, regional representative, director of the southern Extension office, and associate chief of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work, he has been closely associated with the development of the National Extension Service. This appraisal of the situation is the first of two articles based on a lecture given at the North Carolina annual extension conference, January 1938. Next month Dr. Evans looks to the future and sees hope for a still more useful Extension Service.

■ Sometimes, when I think about the agricultural situation, I get a little bit pessimistic. We know we have done good extension work through the colleges and good research at the experiment stations for the last 25 or 30 years. We have done our best and know that we have achieved results; yet it is a fact that we cannot escape, that as a whole there is probably more poverty in agriculture than there was 25 years ago. Sometimes it seems that the efforts of the extension workers have all been futile, that after all we have not accomplished anything. The questions arise: What more is there that we can do? In what respect have we failed? What is the trouble?

We have increased the efficiency of the farmers. All records show that each farmer today is feeding more nonfarm people than the farmer of 25 years ago could do. Yet, as I said, the poverty of agriculture, as a whole, seems greater today, or at least the distribution of relative prosperity is much more unequal than it was 25 years ago. I was thinking about this matter just the other day when I ran across, in the college library, an old volume containing a talk that I had made at Atlanta in 1911 at the annual convention of the Southern Commercial Congress. That was shortly before Dr. Knapp's death. I was on the program as substitute for him. It was a wonderful meeting, one of the biggest, and the greatest in some respects ever held in the South. President Taft, ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, and a future president, Woodrow Wilson, sat on the platform side by side; and

governors from the Southern States, Congressmen, Senators, and business leaders were there. The theme of the program was The South's Physical Recovery. It was an optimistic meeting. All the speeches emphasized the great future of the South in agriculture, in commerce, and in manufacturing.

It seems that agricultural problems then were much the same as they are now. Demonstration work was just getting started in some 11 of the Southern States. Vocational education had not come into the picture; 4-H club work was just beginning. Home demonstration work had not yet started. In the agricultural section, we talked of the need of a diversified agriculture, of the need for soil conservation, and of the landlord-tenant problem. * * * How can we explain the fact that, in spite of all the work done since then by the colleges, the Extension Service, the experiment stations, and other agencies, apparently poverty has increased and is more widespread than it was 25 years ago?

Dr. O. E. Baker, lecturing at Athens, Ga., on The Poverty of Agriculture, said: "Relative to crop yields per acre, the depletion of soil fertility by erosion and removal of the crops and animal products has more than offset all that the agricultural colleges, the experiment stations, the Extension Service, and the agricultural press have been able to accomplish in the last third of a century." This may be true. The Extension Service has done a great deal to minimize the terrific loss of soil fertility caused by erosion, but farmers in general have not until recently been fully

aroused to this menace and have not been in most instances able, unaided, to effectively control it.

But I think that in the last 30 years there has been still another powerful cause for the increasing rural poverty. I refer to the impact of technology on agriculture, the effect of the machine age, and of the mass production and mass selling of the innumerable inventions which this age has produced, and especially its effect on the low-income group.

In 1911, the year of Dr. Knapp's death, there were but 210,000 passenger automobiles made and sold in the United States and Canada. In a few years the number had increased to 1 million, then 2 million, then 3 million, made and sold annually. The census of 1930 showed 1,182,819 passenger cars on farms in the 12 Southern States alone. This represents a farm investment of nearly 300 million dollars. As the life of the average car is 9 to 11 years, it is safe to say that approximately 1 to 2 billion dollars have been spent by farmers in the South alone for passenger cars in the last 25 years. I mention particularly the automobile, because it is at once the most alluring and the most costly of all the many products of technology during this time. Where did the money come from for such greatly increased expenditures?

One thing we know. It did not come from an increased earning capacity of farmers. The purchasing power of income of farmers in the South, except during a few years of abnormal prices for cotton and tobacco, is not so high now as it was in 1911. It could then have come only through the exploitation of our soil and other basic resources, from exhausting our capital, mortgaging our farms, and denying our families proper food, clothing, housing, medical service, and educational facilities. Do you see any other source from which the money for this and other expenditures made by farmers for things thought necessary for the so-called higher standard of living could have come?

I do not question the desirability of these things, nor the convenience, comfort, and pleasure their possession may afford. Certainly, farmers of all occupations have more need of them than anyone else and are as much entitled to an income that will justify their possession. But the farmer has not had the income, and the prospects are not encouraging that he will have it in the near future. I only question, as did Dr. Knapp, a generation ago, "the possibility of obtaining the benefits of a high civilization without money to pay the cost and without earning capacity to support it." "No nation can be great without thrift," said Dr. Knapp. Unthrift, ignorance, and poverty, in the order named, were the three great curses of the South, as he saw it. "You must create sentiments of thrift and establish habits of industry," said Dr. Knapp to southern teachers, "or this Nation will drift to wreckage. The greatest opportunity in the history of the world for the molding of a strong people and the establish-

ment of a mighty nation will culminate in disaster if we discard such cornerstones as labor and thrift. Idleness and lack of thrift will waste the fairest heritage that ever fell to the fortunes of men." We have not heeded this warning. Thrift is a forgotten virtue.

Until this trend is checked and rural people adopt and practice a philosophy of life which emphasizes living within incomes, thrift and frugality, building for the future, and the continuity of the family on the land, the future of agriculture is not hopeful.

The best farm dwellings, Dr. Baker says, are not in the Corn Belt or the Cotton Belt where commercial farming and urban ideals of success prevail, but on the stony farms of New England, in southeastern Pennsylvania, and in other areas where there has been "continuity of family proprietorship in farming." "There people have been thrifty and conservative," and there, he says, "wealth has accumulated from generation to generation. The people are proud of their farms, love the land, and keep it free from mortgage. Houses are not built out of soils but out of ideals."

New Extension Legislation

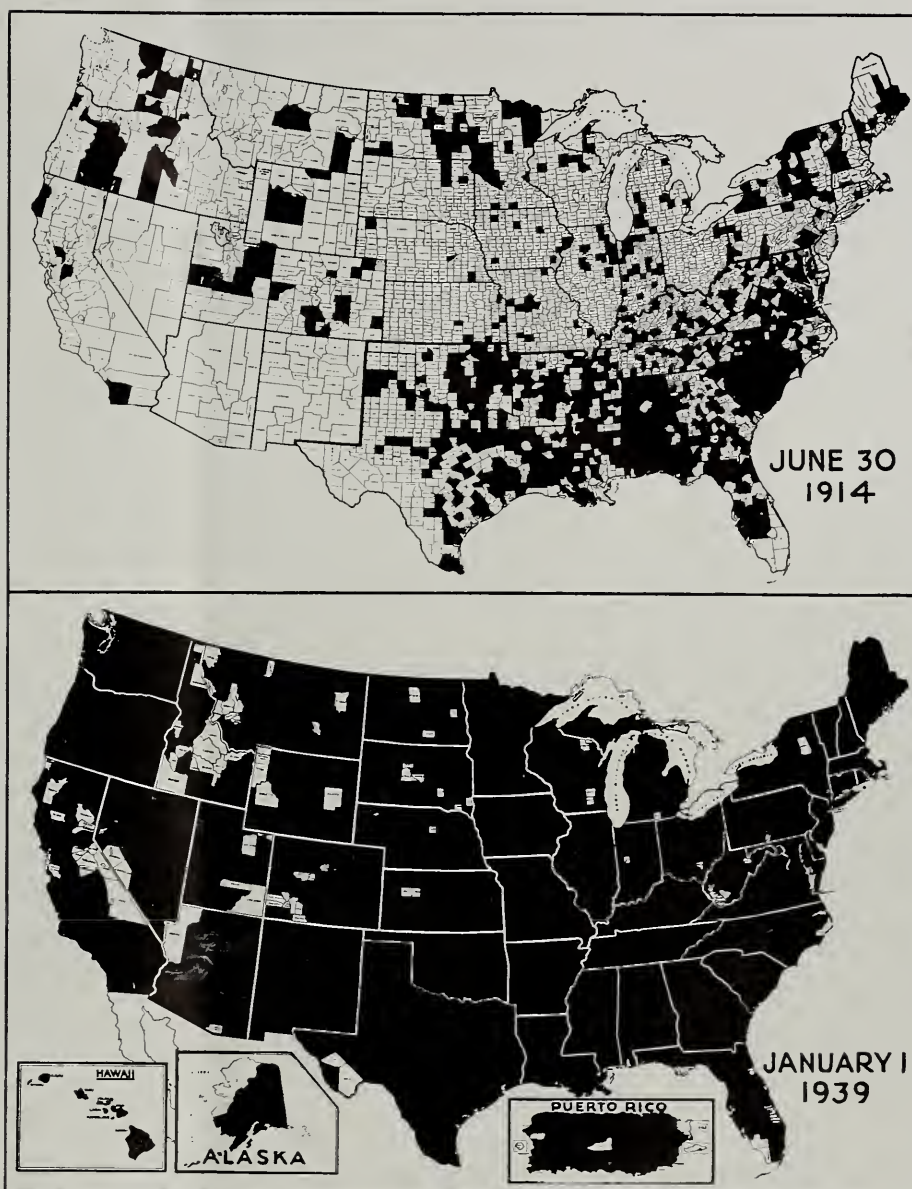
A new act authorizing \$300,000 for the further development of extension work has been signed by the President, and steps are being taken to get the item included in the appropriation bill and thus make funds available for the fiscal year 1940.

The act was needed because under the present legislation 21 States would suffer an actual decrease in Federal funds for the coming year. Under the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1933, funds, for the most part, were allocated on the basis of the farm population, whereas under the older acts the basis was rural population. The Bankhead-Jones Act authorized \$8,000,000 the first year and an increase of \$1,000,000 each year for 4 years, continuing thereafter in the total amount of \$12,000,000 per annum.

In consideration of this increase, Congress decided gradually to eliminate two miscellaneous extension items carried previously in the annual appropriation acts for the Department of Agriculture but not specifically authorized by law. In accordance with this policy, these two items have been reduced by 25 percent each year that the Bankhead-Jones appropriation was increased, being entirely eliminated in 1940 when Bankhead-Jones funds reach their maximum. Because of the difference in basis of allocation, the loss of these two items meant an actual loss in total Federal extension funds to 21 States.

Approximately \$203,040 of the new monies will be used to make up this decrease, so that no State will receive less Federal money in 1940 than in 1939. The remaining \$96,960 will be used to expand extension work on reclamation projects as recommended by the Repayment Commission appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Growth in Extension Personnel 1914-1939



■ These two maps show the geographical expansion of Extension influence during the last 25 years so that now the Service is available to practically every farm family in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

The counties shown in white on the maps are without the service of extension agents. Many of these are in nonagricultural areas.

Under the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act, the Cooperative Extension Service was set up on July 1, 1914, with 1,613 workers. At the beginning of the current year, 1939, there were 8,680 extension workers.

Serving the farmers in the 3,000 counties in the United States and including the agents in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico are 4,074 county agricultural agents and their assistants as compared to 881 in 1914.

Working with farm homemakers in these

counties is a devoted group of 2,136 home demonstration agents and their assistants, which has developed from the original group of 349 women on the rolls in 1914.

County 4-H club agents were not employed in 1914 but now 278 men and women are located in the counties to devote their entire time to the work of 4-H clubs.

From a nucleus of 50 Negro extension agents working in the field on July 1, 1914, the number has grown to 504 extension agents devoting all their efforts to the benefit of the Negro farm family of the South.

To support the work of the county extension agent and keep the machinery running smoothly, 622 administrators and supervisors are required in 1939 as compared to 162 in 1914. In addition, the services of 1,570 subject-matter specialists are now available as compared to 221 in 1914.

Farmers' Cooperative Associations Flourish in Mississippi

J. V. PACE, Extension Economist, Mississippi

■ Farmers' cooperative marketing and purchasing associations of 43 Mississippi counties did a 25-million dollar business last year. In this way, the farmers sold \$22,969,458.12 worth of farm products such as cotton, dairy products, livestock, poultry and eggs, fruits and vegetables, hay and grain, wool, and home products. Their cooperative purchases, including livestock, feed, farm equipment, fertilizers, seeds, gasoline and oil, home equipment, and various supplies, amounted to \$1,304,324.

The present cooperative business activities of Mississippi farmers date back to the extension marketing and purchasing campaigns launched by county agents 20 years ago when there were no such organized farmers' cooperatives except the Crystal Springs Truck Growers' Marketing Association which is still in operation and rendering a splendid service. Following the World War, most of the cooperative business was done by farmers, assisted by the county agents, without any formal association set up under State law.

Today, 63 Mississippi counties have charters for county cooperatives, and 43 counties are actually doing marketing and purchasing in an organized way under these charters. In addition, two counties are serviced by branches of the Mississippi Federated Cooperatives. These branches also act as distribution centers for county cooperatives in their respective territories. Each county

cooperative unit is a member of the Mississippi Federated Cooperatives and has a board of directors composed of farmers who meet regularly and direct the policies and operation of their organization.

The management of the Mississippi Federated Cooperatives and members of the Extension Economics Division meet regularly with these county boards of directors, at which time any assistance with reference to business and management policies of the organizations is given. The county cooperatives have given special emphasis to perfecting a system of record keeping. An auditor supplied by the Mississippi Federated Cooperatives checks and audits the county cooperatives' books regularly and, in cooperation with the Extension Economics Division, has set up a similar set of books for each county unit. In addition, he acts, to some extent, as a business analyst and supervisor for the organizations.

Each year, in cooperation with the Extension Service, the Mississippi Federated Cooperative holds a "cooperative school," a 3-day meeting of directors, managers, and county agents, during which each county makes its report and offers its suggestions for improvements in the service. Officials of agricultural service organizations in the State and outstanding men in cooperative endeavor from other States are invited to lecture to the group.

Read for Facts and Fun

■ With the motto, "Let's read for facts and for fun," the women of Monroe County, Miss., have become library conscious through the combined efforts of Lucille Peacock, county WPA librarian, and Katie Mae Dear, home demonstration agent, who formed a working alliance 2 years ago.

They took as their special goal last year library corners in the home and community club libraries. January was selected as library month with a special library program including a talk by Miss Peacock, who gave suggestions for a basic home rural library costing \$10, discussed the value of books, and reported on the needs of and services offered by community, local WPA, and club libraries.

As a result, all home demonstration clubs in the county last year sponsored branch libraries in their communities. These libraries

circulated more than 1,000 books to club and nonclub members. Every woman in six home demonstration clubs read at least one good book. The splendid work done by the women in sponsoring libraries brought forth a gift of \$100 for the building of a rural home demonstration club library.

The \$100 was so divided that each club received four or five books. Each month these books are collected and four or five other books left, so that each club has an opportunity to read all the books. The recreation leader collects the books, and the home demonstration agent takes them to the next club.

The emphasis this year is being placed on individual reading rather than community libraries. The clubs are studying landscaping this year, so at the January meetings of the clubs Miss Peacock gave book reviews on

books which would be of use to the clubs in their study of landscaping and the arrangement of plantings.

Another popular feature on the program is "Between the Book Covers," used to introduce a new book each month. Instructions for putting on this feature are distributed at the monthly council meeting. The new book may be introduced by a poem, playlet, song, or pantomime. For January, the book, *Your Carriage, Madam*, was introduced with an "Ode to Posture."

The home demonstration library now has 52 books covering a wide variety of subjects and interests, selected with the help of the specialists at the college, the county librarian, and the home demonstration agent. Others are being added. During the month of January, 182 club members read the 52 books.

Child Development Institutes

At the child-development institutes held in Geauga County, Ohio, during the last 2 years, homemakers have met with extension specialists in all-day sessions of lectures and discussions to receive first-hand information on child care and training. Home demonstration Agent Imogene Dean, working with the clothing and child development specialists, planned the program and exhibits and appointed local committees to assist in carrying out such details as selecting a meeting place and helping with publicity. She mailed special invitations to all parents receiving child-development letters and to all organizations in the county interested in parent education and child development.

The first year's conference stressed the pre-school-age child. Behavior, health, nutrition, clothing, play toys, and home furnishings relating to children were discussed.

Last year's institute emphasized the correct clothing for the lower-school-age child. The child development specialist spoke on *Growing Up Happily*; the clothing specialist talked on *Growing Up Well Dressed*. The women were divided into four groups by being labeled with tags of different colors as they registered. Each group was asked to eat lunch with the discussion leader wearing its color. Discussion leaders included a former clothing specialist, a former home agent, one active home agent, and a county health nurse.

After lunch the discussion leaders assisted the specialists in explaining the exhibits, seven in all, which gave helpful hints on comfortable clothing for children, care of clothing, arrangement of children's clothes, and budgeting clothing dollars. Mothers were especially interested in the shoe exhibit illustrating the correct type of shoes for children of different ages. The homemakers also found valuable information in the exhibits of pictures by the masters suitable for children, and in the exhibits of reading material for parents.

New Director In North Dakota



■ E. J. Haslerud, county agent, dairy specialist, and supervisor of county agent work in North Dakota for the past 10 years,

has been appointed director of the Extension Service to succeed George J. Baker.

In addition to his many years of experience in North Dakota, the new extension chief has been connected with extension and other educational programs in two neighboring States, Minnesota and Montana. He holds agricultural science and arts degrees from the University of Minnesota and was dairy instructor there from 1917 to 1919. He was dairy instructor at the State College of Montana, Bozeman, from 1922 to 1925, and then served as extension agent in Sanders County until 1927.

Coming to North Dakota from Montana in 1927, he was extension agent in Ward County until the fall of 1929 when he was appointed to the position of dairy specialist with the Extension Service of the North Dakota Agricultural College. In 1934 Mr. Haslerud became assistant county agent leader and for the past 2 years has been in direct charge of county agent supervision.

Nation's Farm Youth Confer

■ A better understanding of Nation-wide agricultural problems and a better knowledge of the programs and policies of the leading farm organizations were two of the immediate benefits reported by delegates to a recent Nation-wide 3-day conference of rural young people held in Washington, D. C., April 24, 25, and 26. The conference was planned and sponsored by the following organizations: The American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Farmers' Union, the American Vocational Association, and the Land-Grant College Association.

Each organization designated two of its staff to act as a steering committee in planning and managing the conference and sent 10 delegates to take part. Five of the delegates were farm youth, mostly out of school, living on a farm, and approximately between the ages of 18 and 25 years. In addition, five adult youth leaders represented each organization.

The conference was primarily a study of the problems of farm youth by the farm young people themselves, and this occupied four-fifths of the discussion time. This was made possible by grouping the young delegates about tables completely occupying the center of the conference room, with a panel of six juniors and four seniors seated on one side of a triangle and the young delegates occupying the other two sides of the triangle. Behind these, on the two sides, were tables for the senior delegates. At the two ends of the room were seats for observers and consultants with an aisle dividing this group from

the delegates. This arrangement made the young folks the heart of the conference and facilitated active discussion among them.

The youthful summarization committee in their report brought out the fact that "since all of the cooperating organizations have at least one common goal, that of enhancement of rural life, they should continue to work together, and they should find many areas for cooperative activity." They also expressed the "conviction that all rural youth organizations should cooperate with the organizations of urban youth for the betterment of all concerned." They felt that rural young people need, seek, and should be given responsibility; that the present resources could be used more effectively by striving to eliminate antagonisms and duplication and by developing programs on common problems broad enough to give all youth a chance to take part. They felt that the conference had been of enough value to recommend that similar meetings be held in the counties and States with the added features of ultimately having the participation of both rural and urban organizations.

The talk by Mrs. Roosevelt and her participation in the discussion of the topic, "Finding Our Place in Society," was probably the high point in the conference. As a background for the young people's discussion, a number of outstanding research workers on youth problems reviewed the results of the studies, and the national farm youth leaders described the programs they are finding most effective in their own organizations.

Extension workers taking part in the con-

ference were: Director H. C. Ramsower of Ohio; David E. Lindstrom, extension sociologist, Illinois; Maude Wallace, State home demonstration leader, Virginia; and Barnard Joy and Dr. O. E. Baker of the Washington extension staff. Adult delegates representing the Land-Grant College Association were C. W. Jones, Kentucky; I. D. Lewis, South Carolina; C. P. Lang, Pennsylvania; Cleo Fitzsimmons, Illinois; and L. A. Churchill, Minnesota. Junior delegates were: Dorothy Fouche, Maryland; Edith White, New Hampshire; Joseph Seem, Pennsylvania; Jewel Metcalf, Kansas; and Kenneth Eargle, South Carolina.

Soil-Improving Crops

Georgia farmers last year seeded the largest acreage in history to soil-improvement and forage crops, and pastures. E. D. Alexander, Georgia Extension Service agronomist, reported.

Figures compiled from the annual reports of county agents revealed that more than 10 million pounds of winter legume seed were used in the State during 1938. This was enough to seed 381,116 acres in vetch, Austrian winter peas, and crimson clover.

Austrian peas proved to be the most popular of the winter legumes, as farmers planted 218,678 acres to this protective winter cover crop. Hairy vetch ranked second with 84,905 acres, and crimson clover was close behind with 77,286 acres. Monantha vetch was sown on 247 acres.

The agronomist said his compilation showed that Georgia farmers during the past year planted 140,811 acres in rye, 48,538 acres in Crotalaria, and 1,544 acres in Alfalfa. They sowed 104,944 acres in lespedeza and left 55,890 more acres to reseed.

Permanent pastures were established on 38,120 acres in the State, and 28,706 additional acres were cleared for pastures preparatory to seeding. The reports also showed that winter legumes were sown in orchards on 59,759 acres.

Indiana Summer-School Dates

Indiana's summer extension courses, previously announced in the Review as running concurrently in a 3-week session, will be offered at Purdue University, La Fayette, in two different 3-week periods. Dr. E. C. Young of the Purdue farm management department will give his course in Agricultural Prices from June 12 to 30. The course in Extension Organization, Programs, and Projects, administered by Barnard Joy of the Federal Extension Service will run from June 26 to July 15. This work has been planned especially for agricultural and home-economics extension workers, and each course will carry three credits.

New Film Strips

■ The 26 film strips listed below have recently been completed or revised in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Engineering, Animal Industry, Chemistry and Soils, Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Plant Industry, Forest Service, and Soil Conservation Service. They may be purchased at the prices indicated from Photo Lab. Inc., 3825 Georgia Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., after first obtaining authorization from the United States Department of Agriculture. Blanks for this purpose will be supplied upon request to the Extension Service.

New Series

Series 505. *Improving Home Life of Negro Farm Families.*—Illustrates the purpose of home demonstration work with Negro women and girls and shows some of the fine results being obtained under the guidance of Negro home demonstration agents. 71 frames, 55 cents.

Series 507. *Famous Trees in The United States.*—Shows trees which are presented because of their connection with historical characters or events, their unusual form, and their exceptional size or age. 80 frames, 55 cents.

Series 508. *Tree Planting on the Prairie-Plains.*—By the Prairie States Forestry Project.—Illustrates the reasons for and the benefits of prairie-plains tree planting and the shelterbelt planting work of the United States Forest Service. 64 frames, 50 cents.

Series 512. *Conditioning and Cleaning Seed Cotton.*—Illustrates the value of having cotton in suitable condition and clean of dirt or trash before it is ginned, and shows that proper picking of cotton and the use of cotton driers and cleaners are matters of importance in preserving the natural value of cotton lint at the time it is ginned. 62 frames, 50 cents.

Series 513. *Gins and Ginning.*—Illustrates the processes of ginning cotton and explains the value of properly ginning cotton to preserve the natural value of the lint and seed. 56 frames, 50 cents.

Series 514. *Dust Explosion Hazards in Fire Fighting.*—Illustrates the extent of the damage frequently caused by dust explosions and fires in industrial plants. Calls attention to the hazards to which firemen are exposed while fighting fires in such plants and indicates some protective measures which can be employed to prevent such explosions or reduce the hazard. 48 frames, 45 cents.

Series 518. *Wheat Storage in the Ever-Normal Granary.*—Illustrates methods of providing storage of grain on the farm. 42 frames, 45 cents.

Series 519. *U. S. Meat Grading and Stamping.*—Illustrates certain features of the federal meat grading service. 47 frames, 45 cents.

Series 520. *A Story of Topsoil in the Northeast.*—Illustrates the nature and importance of topsoil and shows how to save it. 48 frames, 45 cents.

Series 522. *Corn Storage in the Ever-Normal Granary.*—Illustrates methods of providing safe storage of corn on the farm. 48 frames, 45 cents.

Series 523. *Erosion—Whose Problem?*—Illustrates the desirability of community approach to the problem of controlling erosion. 33 frames, 45 cents.

Series 524. *Soil and Water Conservation in Arkansas.*—Illustrates some general causes as well as results of erosion and shows recommended preventive and conservation methods, as practiced in Arkansas. 48 frames, 45 cents.

Series 525. *Soil Conservation in Ohio Farming.*—Illustrates erosion problems of east central Ohio. Shows farming practices that have proved effective in protecting land against erosion, and methods found valuable in reclaiming other land already lost to cultivation. 39 frames, 45 cents.

Series 550. *Saving Soil in Indiana.*—Illustrates the various types of erosion common in Indiana, the damage done thereby, and shows how proper land use and soil conservation methods can be used to control this erosion. 39 frames, 45 cents.

Series 556. *Extension Photographs and How to Take Them.*—This series illustrates the principal characteristics of good extension pictures and offers suggestions on how to obtain such photographs. 46 frames, 45 cents.

Revised Series

Series 165. *The Nature of Plant Diseases.*—Gives farmers a better knowledge of the nature of plant diseases and the principles which underlie our more common methods for their control. 47 frames, 45 cents.

Series 179. *Lime in Soil Conservation.*—Illustrates the preparation and use of soil-liming materials and the beneficial results of their application to soils. This film strip superseded the series formerly entitled "Lime and Limestone." 57 frames, 50 cents.

Series 194. *Roundworms and Swine Sanitation.*—Illustrates the control of roundworms and filth-borne diseases of young pigs. 34 frames, 45 cents.

Series 239. *Care of the Laying Flock.*—Illustrates the essentials of housing, feeding, and caring for a small laying flock. 25 frames, 45 cents.

Series 259. *The Home Demonstration Agent—Friend to Farm Women.*—Illustrates how home demonstration agents carry on their work among farm women. 39 frames, 45 cents.

Series 271. *The Marketing of Eggs in the United States.*—Supplements Farmers' Bul-

letin No. 1378, Marketing Eggs; and Circular No. 73, The Cold Storage of Eggs and Poultry. The series shows the various steps in the marketing of eggs in the United States. 53 frames, 50 cents.

Series 295. *Satisfying Farm Homes.*—Illustrates the contribution of home demonstration work in making the farm home efficient and satisfying. 62 frames, 50 cents.

Series 319. *National-Forest Playgrounds.*—Illustrates the recreational value of the national forests. 74 frames, 55 cents.

Series 327. *The Work of the Forest Service.*—Deals with the activities of the Forest Service. 79 frames, 55 cents.

Series 359. *Grasshopper Control by Cooperative Campaigns.*—Illustrates the destructive grasshoppers, the damage done by them, and the methods of making surveys and arranging for control campaigns. 56 frames, 50 cents.

Series 360. *Grasshoppers and Their Control.*—Illustrates the destructive grasshoppers and their life habits and shows examples of grasshopper injury. It also shows natural control and control with poison bait. 41 frames, 45 cents.

13-Year Record

During the last 13 years, 4-H club members of Crawford County, Iowa, have fed out 1,152 baby beeves with a total market value of \$126,470, and 608 purebred and market litters of pigs valued at \$503,080, according to a summary made by County Agent Paul Johnson. The club members have won \$15,913 in premiums and have made a total estimated profit of \$41,042 on all 4-H club projects.

ON THE CALENDAR

National 4-H Club Camp, Washington, D. C., June 15-21.

American Home Economics Association Annual Meeting, San Antonio, Tex., June 20-23.

American Dairy Science Association Annual Meeting at State College of Washington, Pullman, and State College of Idaho, Moscow, June 27-30.

Seventy-seventh Annual Convention, National Education Association, San Francisco, Calif., July 2-6.

Annual Meeting, The American Association of Agricultural College Editors, Purdue University, La Fayette, Ind., July 24-27.

Seventh World Poultry Congress, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, July 28-August 7.

American Dietetics Association, Los Angeles, Calif., August 27-31.

American Country Life Association Conference at Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., August 30-September 2.

Twenty-third Annual Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., September 17-23.

Busy Days in Rhode Island

■ The Extension Service of Rhode Island made the first 2 months of the year significant in its 1939 program by participating in important conferences each month.

In January, a 2-day meeting was held at the college under the chairmanship of Director Paul S. Burgess, at which time a five-point program was developed by both State and Federal representatives of agricultural agencies, in speeches and seminars.

The February activity in which many extension workers assisted was an innovation in Rhode Island agricultural history, when the annual State conference was broadcast instead of being conducted as an open public session.

Every branch of the State's agriculture took part in this first radio conference broadcast over Station WPRO. Programs were heard every day for an entire week, the first session being a "women's program" Monday morning from 9:00 to 9:30. State Home Demonstration Leader Sara E. Coyne, assisted by her agents in the various districts, conducted this opening meeting.

National 4-H Campers Study Leadership

About 165 4-H club members from more than 42 States, representing the more than 1,286,000 boys and girls in 4-H clubs in the country, are camping in Washington from June 15 to 21. Leadership is the theme of the national camp this year, and each morning the campers meet in the Department of Agriculture auditorium, just a short walk from the campground, to hear some of the outstanding leaders in agriculture, government, and youth movements discuss some phase of leadership. After the general assembly the young people discuss their own problems of leadership, what young people want and need, and how 4-H clubs can better meet their needs.

The President of the United States and Mrs. Roosevelt will receive the delegates; Secretary Wallace is acting as their host for the Department of Agriculture; and they will have a chance to meet and to talk to other Government officials.

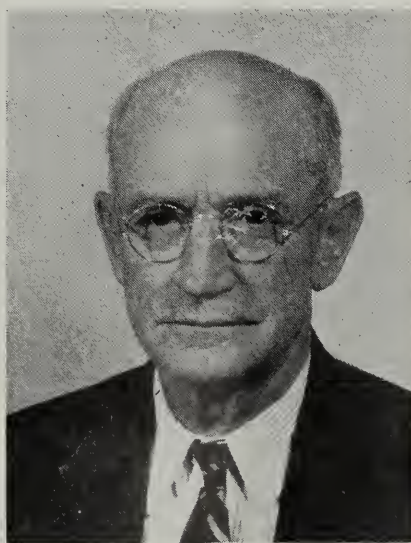
Coming in the anniversary year of the Extension Service, the camp will hold an anniversary assembly honoring those State club leaders who have served the 4-H club movement for the full 25 years.

As in former years, the delegates are making pilgrimages to Mount Vernon, the Lee Mansion, the Lincoln Memorial, and other shrines of some of the Nation's great leaders; and they will learn more of their Federal Government by visiting the Capitol, Supreme Court, and the Government departments.

That night, from 6:30 to 7:15, Director Burgess and former Director George E. Adams took part in the ethereal "annual meeting." Other participants were Governor William H. Vanderbilt, Conference President John Johnston, and State Director of Agriculture Burton K. Harris.

County Agent Sumner D. Hollis was elected to the executive committee. A resolution was made which endorsed any "proven method" of eradication of Bang's disease among Rhode Island cattle, and which suggested that the general assembly provide not less than \$100,000 to carry out preventive work and pay for reacting cattle.

Another event that drew columns of publicity and pictures was the annual State apple pie contest, sponsored by the Rhode Island Fruit Growers' Association, of which Dr. E. P. Christopher, extension horticulturist, is secretary. The contest was designed to stimulate the use of Rhode Island apples, and nearly 50 pies were judged, according to a rating card prepared by State Home Demonstration Leader Sara E. Coyne.



Pioneer Agent Dies

W. J. Tiller was appointed to extension work as county agent in Chesterfield County, S. C., in 1908, and served continuously until his death on February 27, 1939. The total period of service was approximately 31 years.

Perhaps his most outstanding service was in connection with small farmers and their efforts to diversify their crops and make their operations more efficient. He deserved and had the confidence of the farmers of Chesterfield County. He was instrumental in furthering the development of the poultry industry and the commercial production of fruit crops in his county.

Mr. Tiller was one of the oldest county

agents from the standpoint of length of service, having served nearly 3 years under Dr. Seaman A. Knapp. He was among the members of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents who visited Washington about a year ago and conferred with Department officials concerning extension work and the agricultural adjustment program. He grew with the years in the confidence of the people among whom he lived.

A Community Telephone

A community telephone, with the bills paid a year in advance, is one of the results of the work of the Central Home Demonstration Club in 1938, says Wilma McKelvey, assistant home demonstration agent in Miller County, Ark.

As far back as December 1937, the home demonstration women were talking about the need for a telephone in the community to call a doctor in case of an accident or serious illness. In February 1938, they decided to make a club quilt to raise enough funds. Each member donated 10 cents for lining and thread and pieced one block. One member set the quilt together, and another donated the cotton. Chances were sold on the quilt, which was given away at the June home demonstration club meeting, the proceeds amounting to \$15.45.

The home demonstration members set up a "country store" during a political rally and made a profit of \$13.

The telephone has been installed at the home of Mrs. J. W. Mason who lives near the center of the community.

Game Management

More than 6,000 farmers in Michigan participated in 1938 in cooperative game-management activities on their farms.

Projects in which the farmers operated were sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Service of Michigan State College and the game division of the Michigan State Department of Conservation.

Cooperatives of farmers were organized under the Williamston plan which has been in operation in the vicinity of that town since 1931.

In the 20 counties in which farmers used the plan last year, there were 450,000 acres of farm lands involved.

Primary reason for organization was to control trespass, but other wildlife aids are being followed by the farmer cooperators.

These aids include curtailing unnecessary burning and draining of lands that offer cover and feed for game, and the protection of natural growth on unused or eroded areas. In exchange for these activities, members of the groups are furnished necessary signs for posting lands, and tickets which may be issued to desirable hunters.

Who's Who Among the First Agents

Twenty-five years or more as a State 4-H club leader is the record of these three men



A. J. Brundage.

■ It was in March 1914, antedating the Smith-Lever Act, that Augustus Jackson Brundage took over his duties as State club leader in Connecticut. During the quarter century of his service he has come into contact with more than 100,000 boys and girls in about 20 different project clubs. More than 6,000 of these club members have attended summer conferences at Storrs. Starting in 1919 with 77 youngsters, these short courses now enroll from 600 to 700 boys and girls annually.

During the war period the 4-H clubs converted themselves into the Junior Food Army which enrolled more than 45,000 youngsters in 1918. The record of the Junior Food Army was an amazing example of what enthusiastic youngsters can accomplish under direction.

In 1918, Mr. Brundage organized the first "\$1,000 poultry club" in an effort to establish a specific goal of accomplishment for club youngsters. The idea has spread widely. Boys were encouraged to bring their birds to college as a means of financing their way. About 30 former club members have helped to pay their way through Connecticut State College in this manner.

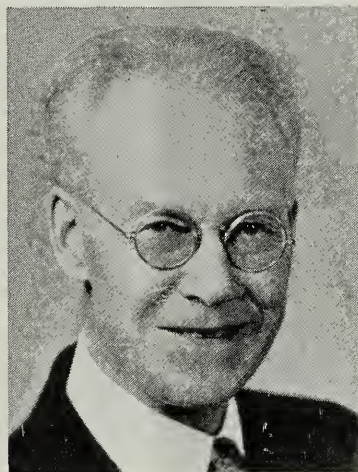
Middlesex County organized in 1924 the first incorporated 4-H club fair association in the country. Five of the eight counties in Connecticut now have such associations. The idea has taken hold in other States.

Club work in Connecticut is now a far-flung organization with some 6,000 club members and about 1,400 town committeemen and adult leaders helping to direct the work. The work is organized in 138 of the State's 169 towns, and 16 other towns have scattered memberships. There are two club agents in each of the eight counties.

From 1923 to 1930 Mr. Brundage was director of the International 4-H Leaders' Training School at the Eastern States Exposition

in Springfield. To this school came delegates from most of the States as well as from Canada.

In recent years Mr. Brundage has given much thinking to community and recreational activities with a view to increasing the scope of country life. During farm and home week at Storrs last summer, he directed a song and square-dance festival in which more than 3,000 persons actively participated. Mr. Brundage has long believed that boys and girls move from the country to the city in the hope of finding richer social and cultural opportunities. He is convinced that the country can supply much of its own requirements in all that makes life worth living. Although the economic goals are never lost sight of in club work, he feels that club work should primarily build citizenship.



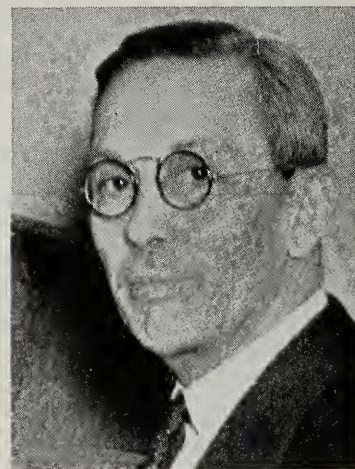
E. L. Ingalls.

■ It has been estimated that more than 30,000 people now living in Vermont have directly benefited from the extension work done by E. L. Ingalls, Vermont State 4-H club leader, with rural boys and girls since he entered the field of club work in the spring of 1914. Under his direction, club work in Vermont has been built up from small beginnings to a well-rounded program, in which about 5,000 boys and girls are enrolled each year.

Lifelong association with rural people, more than 40 years of which have been spent in various fields of education, have characterized Mr. Ingalls' career.

Most impressive testimony to the help that Mr. Ingalls has given to Vermont rural boys and girls has come from the boys and girls themselves and from men and women who were 4-H club members in their youth. In 1934, about 200 4-H club boys, girls, leaders, and agents from all parts of the State cele-

brated his 20 years of service to 4-H club work and founded a scholarship in his honor. The money had come in pennies and dimes and quarters and one-dollar bills from all sections of Vermont. The scholarship helps former 4-H club members to make their way through the University of Vermont. It is a particularly fitting tribute to a man whose untiring thought and effort have been directed to building up the opportunities available to Vermont rural boys and girls.



W. J. Jernigan.

■ It was in 1912 that W. J. Jernigan became State 4-H club agent in Arkansas—1 year and 5 months prior to the passage of the Smith-Lever Act.

From the 4,026 farm boys and girls in cotton, corn, canning, and poultry clubs in 1914, the annual enrollment has grown by more than 70,000. November 30, 1938, brought to a close the most successful club year in Arkansas history, with 74,322 rural youth carrying on 28 different farm and home demonstrations.

4-H club work in the first year of cooperative extension work was done largely through personal home visits, with practically no local clubs or organization. In 1938, there were 1,846 active community 4-H organizations, run largely by the members themselves, assisted by 4,018 farm men and women local leaders.

The establishment 4 years ago of the junior-adult 4-H clubs for older farm boys and girls between the ages of 18 and 25 years, which completes the link between youth and adult rural organizations, is another important development in Arkansas 4-H club work. More than 6,000 older rural youth are availing themselves of the services of this newer 4-H organization.

Perhaps the greatest contribution 4-H club work has made to Arkansas, in the opinion of Mr. Jernigan, is the leadership that has stepped from its ranks to assume responsibilities. Many of the local leaders of today are former club members. Too, Mr. Jernigan points with pride to the former 4-H club members who are now county agents, home demonstration agents, extension specialists, and district agents.

IN BRIEF

Appraising the Service

In Rusk County, Wis., the board of supervisors voted to put the question of the continuation of the county agent's office up to a referendum vote of the people. The district supervisor met with the committee and arranged to place all facts before the voters—what the office cost, who paid for it, the relation between the Federal, State, and county governments, and some of the most significant objectives and accomplishments of the county agent's office. A series of six articles was prepared and published in all county newspapers, and editorial comment was solicited. Many groups and organizations did much to promote a favorable vote. The referendum to retain the county agent's office passed by a wide margin.

Visual Aid Session

A feature of the Kansas Farm and Home Week in February was a 2-day editorial-and-photographic session during which visual-aid equipment ranging from slide projectors to moving picture cameras was exhibited. Some of the best amateur photographers in the Extension Service and outstanding commercial press photographers were in attendance.

207 Mattresses Made

Logan County, Ark., farm families are sleeping more soundly this year, for 207 home-made cotton mattresses were made by home demonstration clubwomen in the county in 1933, according to Marcelle Phillips, home demonstration agent.

Mattress making was carried on in every community in the county; and 10 sets of mattress needles, bought by the county agricultural committee and loaned through the home demonstration agent's office, went the rounds of the clubs.

Michigan Hot-Lunch Clubs

In Antrim, Charlevoix, Emmet, and Cheboygan Counties, Mich., more than 100 4-H clubs are serving about 2,400 hot dishes daily to school children. Nearly 85 percent of these clubs cook the meal at noon, whereas the other 15 percent use the hot-jar method.

Cooperation has been received from the Emergency Relief Administration in supplying free foods to the clubs. Some of the foods given are: Grapefruit juice, fresh grapefruit, prunes, dried peaches, dried milk, canned peas, flour, beans, corn meal, raisins,

and butter. It is estimated that when the project ends about 200,000 pounds of food will have been furnished the clubs. The ERA has also cooperated in supplying a truck to deliver this food at an average cost of \$40 per month.

All members of the hot-lunch clubs in this district are required to complete the health project. "After seeing how much the boys and girls enjoy a hot dish at noon, and seeing the amount of good that is being done, there is no question but that this is one of the most justified 4-H projects that can be carried," reports O. F. Walker, district club agent.

Rural Electrification

Enthusiasm of the women helped to put across the rural-electrification project in Tazewell County, Ill., according to G. H. Iftner, county agent; and L. L. Colvis, agent in Pulaski and Alexander Counties, reported that no project in the past several years has received such sincere and complete endorsement from farmers.

More than 25 Pulaski and Alexander community leaders gave freely of their time and service in contacting prospective members of the local cooperative.

Fulton County signed 877 members for its project, and County Agent John E. Watt believes if the opportunity had been left open another week, they could have reached the 1,000 mark.

Turn About Is a Vacation

While at the county rest camp for 3 days last summer, 27 mothers of Jackson County, Ark., left their 4-H club daughters to manage the households. Six 4-H girls took charge of the meals at the women's rest camp.

A Song for Louisiana Women

There is a song in the heart of practically every one of the 17,063 home demonstration clubwomen of Louisiana since singing has been added to the program of study and recreation carried on in all of the 64 parishes by that many home demonstration agents. The song that they are singing this year is another one of Stephen Foster's, entitled "Some Folks Do."

The 671 home demonstration clubs will not only sing at home, but, as in former years, they will sing together during the annual farmers' and homemakers' week to be held at the Louisiana State University this summer.

To carry on the plan of learning American music, a Louisiana folk song, *En Avant Grenadiers* or March on Grenadiers, has also been selected for the club members to learn.

AMONG OURSELVES

■ Mae Farris, formerly of the Oklahoma Extension Service, has joined the staff at Manhattan, Kans., as home furnishings specialist.

■ NEBRASKA, as well as the entire Extension Service, lost an outstanding leader on April 9 when R. E. Holland, supervisor of programs of the Nebraska Extension Service, died suddenly from a heart attack. He was 51 years of age.

One of the early pioneers in agricultural extension work in Nebraska, Mr. Holland was well known among thousands of farm men and women throughout the State. For years he worked with farm people in formulating agricultural educational programs within the counties.

Mr. Holland was extremely active in program-planning and in group-discussion work. Recently he had supervised radio work for the Nebraska Extension Service.

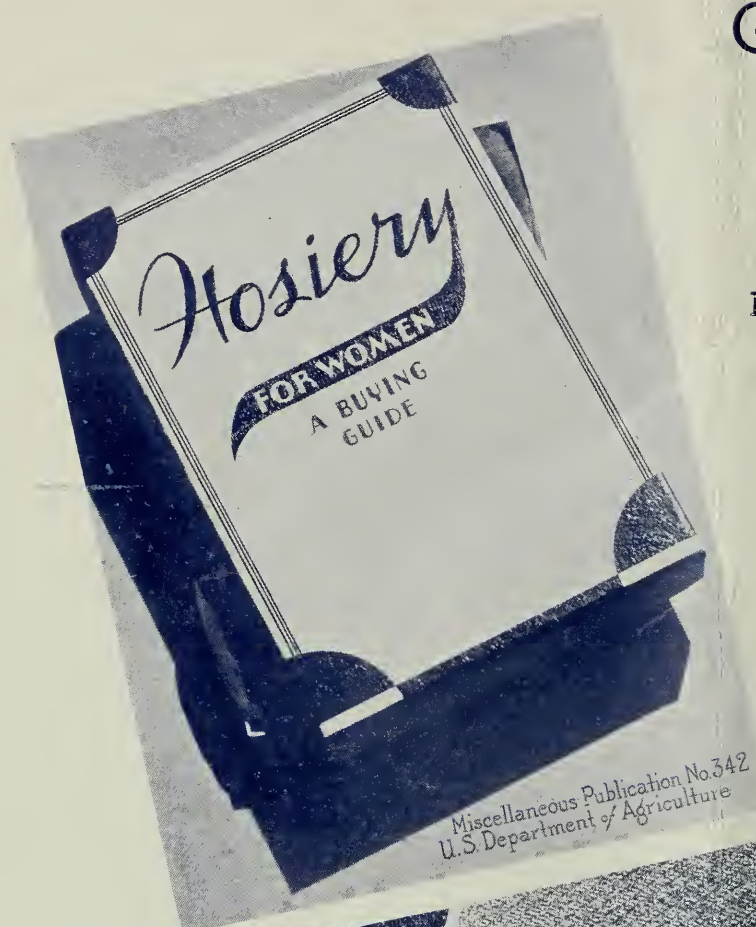
A graduate of the University of Nebraska, he was one of the earlier county agricultural agents in Nebraska, serving in Kimball County in 1916-17.

Mr. Holland came to the University of Nebraska as assistant county agent leader in 1917 and later was made district extension leader. He served as senior agricultural economist with the United States Department of Agriculture on a leave of absence from Nebraska in 1935. He returned to the University of Nebraska to head up program planning, the position he held until his sudden death.

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